

Occupational Wage Survey

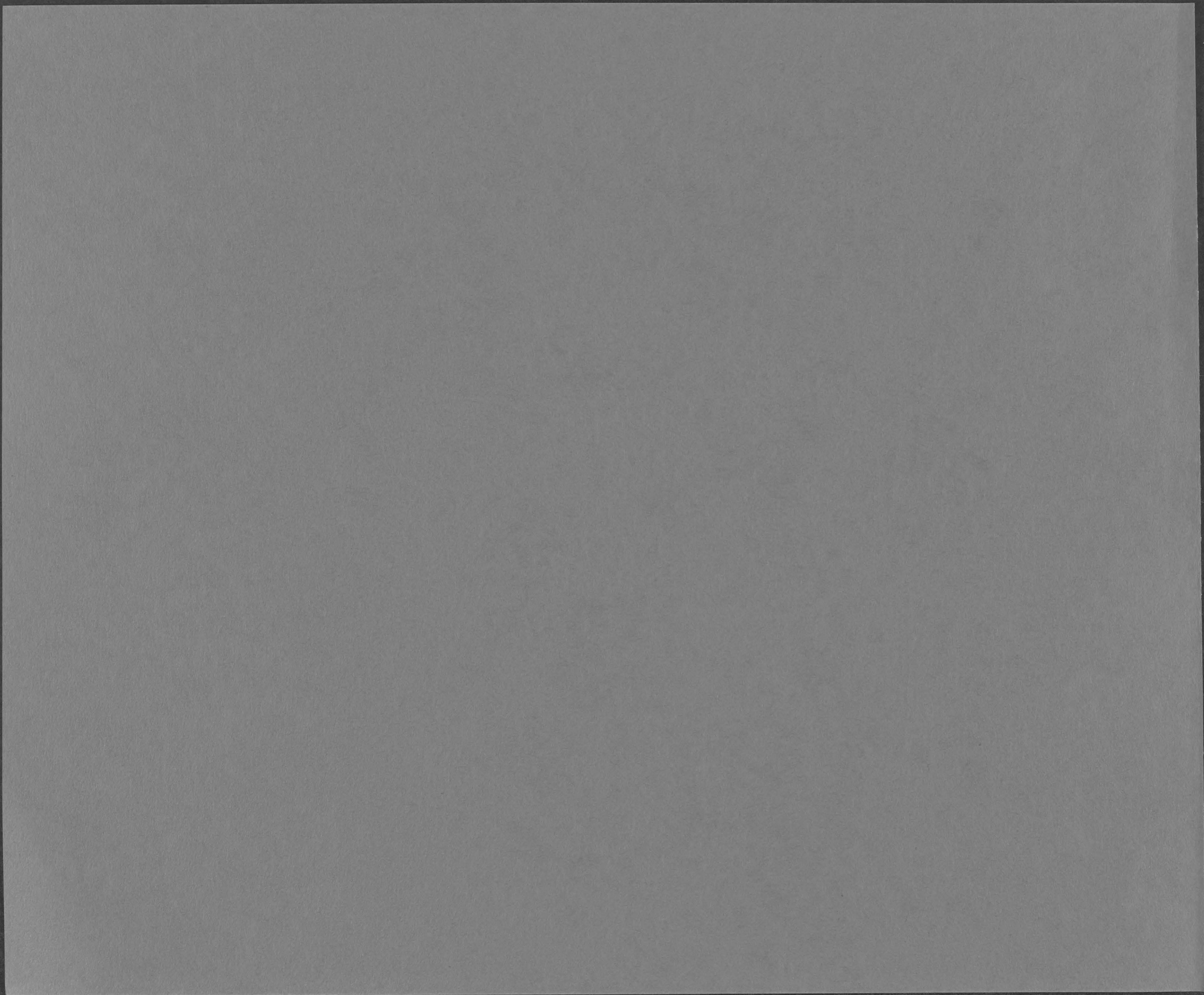
PORTLAND, OREGON

September 1952

Bulletin No. 1116-2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Martin P. Durkin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner



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FORWARD
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Contents

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1953.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on occupational wages and related benefits in Portland, Oreg., during September 1952. Similar studies are being conducted in a number of other large labor-market areas during the fiscal year 1953. These studies have been designed to meet a variety of governmental and nongovernmental uses and provide area-wide earnings information for many occupations common to most manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, as well as summaries of selected supplementary wage benefits. Whenever possible, separate data have been presented for individual major industry divisions.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., by John L. Dana, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner.

Hon. Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor.

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* NOTE: Earnings data for occupations that are characteristic of particular local industries are presented, when studied, in Series B tables. This additional coverage, however, was omitted from the survey of the Portland, Oreg., area. An occupational earnings report is available, on request, for power laundries (June 1952).

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of appendices.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

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18. The eighteenth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY - PORTLAND, OREG.

Introduction

The Portland area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is currently conducting occupational wage surveys. Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Earnings information for occupations characteristic of particular, important local industries have been presented, when studied, in Series B tables. This supplemental coverage was omitted in the survey in the Portland area. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented for selected occupations in several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are believed to be indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data were collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation allowances, paid holidays, and insurance and pension plans.

The Portland Metropolitan Area

The population of the four-county Portland Metropolitan Area (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties in Oregon and Clark County in Washington) was more than 550,000 at the time of the Bureau's survey. About two-thirds of the population lived in the city of Portland.

Wage and salary workers (excluding those in agricultural pursuits and government) in the area numbered about 210,000 in the fall of 1952. Manufacturing establishments, with 67,000 employees, accounted for approximately a third of these workers. Metalworking industries, including foundry operations and the fabrication of metals into finished products such as tin cans, hardware, structural steel, machinery, and transportation equipment, had 16,000 employees. At the time of the survey, the food industries employed somewhat less than a fifth - about 14,000 - of the manufacturing workers. Other important manufacturing industries were lumber and wood products with 12,600 workers, paper and allied products with 7,000, and textiles and apparel with 5,400. Other manufacturing industries, including furniture and fixtures and printing and publishing, gave employment to another 12,200.

Of the 143,000 wage and salary workers in nonmanufacturing industries, more than two-fifths (62,000) were in wholesale and retail trade. Transportation (including railroads), communication, and other utilities gave employment to about 32,000 workers and the service industries utilized another 23,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate establishments accounted for 10,000 workers, and the building construction industry employed approximately 16,000.

Among the industry and establishment-size groups represented in the Bureau's survey of September 1952, almost 85 percent of the plant workers were employed in establishments having written contracts with labor organizations. Unionization was virtually complete in the utilities group of industries and in manufacturing. Collective bargaining, in large part, is of the multiemployer, industry-wide, master-agreement type in Portland. Notable examples of these types of collective bargaining are in the paper and pulp, lumbering, and metalworking industries in manufacturing; and in milk and dairy products, and the maritime industry in nonmanufacturing.

The proportion of office workers employed under union contract provisions was substantially less than that of plant workers. About one-fifth of the employees worked in offices under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements. The majority of the unionized office workers were employed in nonmanufacturing industries.

Occupational Wage Structure

Portland area wages increased 6 to 11 percent in a majority of plant occupations studied between June 1951, the date of the Bureau's last comprehensive wage survey in the area, and September 1952. During the same period, salaries advanced 4 to 9 percent in a majority of the office classifications studied. Although formal adjustments on a general or across-the-board basis were usual practice, many workers were advanced on an individual or informal basis. Notable among the general increases occurring during the period were those in the lumbering, paper and pulp, metalworking, and maritime industries.

Formalized rate structures for time-rated plant workers were largely predominant in the Portland area. Only in wholesale trade was there any appreciable proportion of workers whose rates were set on an individual basis. The single-rate system was typical in manufacturing and services, with range-of-rate structures most common among firms in the utilities and wholesale trade groups. Among office workers, nearly two-thirds were employed in establishments having formal structures of the rate-range type. In most other establishments, office salaries were determined on an individual basis. Only a small number of office workers were employed in establishments having single-rate wage structures for individual office occupations.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing. In 13 of 14 office classifications permitting comparison, salaries of workers in manufacturing plants exceeded those of workers in nonmanufacturing. Average hourly earnings for plant workers studied in all industries were slightly higher in manufacturing for 12 of 19 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

More than four-fifths of the plant workers in Portland area manufacturing industries were employed in establishments having provisions for late-shift work in September 1952. In a large majority of these establishments, extra-shift workers were paid shift premiums - usually a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates. More than a fourth of all manufacturing plant workers were actually engaged in extra-shift work at the time of the survey, with two times as many on second shifts as on third or other shifts. Nine of every 10 women employed in Portland offices were

on a 40-hour weekly schedule. The 40-hour workweek was also general practice for plant workers.

Almost all office workers and a large majority of plant workers were employed in establishments providing paid holidays. Six or 7 days annually was the typical pattern. Similarly, vacations with pay were allowed both office and plant workers almost universally. For office workers, a majority received 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year of service; and for plant workers, most received a 1-week vacation after a like period of service. After 5 years of service, almost all office and plant employees were granted 2 weeks' vacation.

Insurance or pension plans whereby the employers paid all or a part of the cost were common for Portland workers. Fully four-fifths of both office and plant workers were employed in establishments which provided life, health and welfare insurance, or retirement pensions, or some combination of these benefits.

A: Cross-Industry Occupations

Table A-1: Office Occupations

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																									
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	\$ 32.50 35.00	\$ 35.00 37.50	\$ 37.50 40.00	\$ 40.00 42.50	\$ 42.50 45.00	\$ 45.00 47.50	\$ 47.50 50.00	\$ 50.00 52.50	\$ 52.50 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00			
Men																													
Clerks, order	188	40.0	\$ 69.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	4	18	11	15	2	24	28	13	7	27	4	17	2	8	-		
Manufacturing	33	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	155	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	4	18	11	15	2	24	28	9	7	15	4	17	2	8			
Clerks, payroll	32	40.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	3	-	5	2	1	2	-			
Office boys	51	40.0	42.00	-	9	1	4	15	7	8	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	39	40.0	42.50	-	4	-	4	13	6	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tabulating-machine operators	52	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3	5	15	1	6	-	1	5	3	3	2	2			
Nonmanufacturing	43	40.0	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	15	1	6	-	1	5	2	3	1	1			
Women																													
Billers, machine (billing machine)	143	40.0	50.00	-	-	2	4	19	11	21	4	31	25	4	7	7	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	25	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	5	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	118	40.0	49.00	-	-	2	4	19	11	18	4	21	20	4	5	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	60	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	7	20	2	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	140	40.0	49.00	-	7	5	-	16	4	29	14	23	9	5	13	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	42	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	2	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	98	40.0	46.00	-	7	5	-	16	4	29	14	10	1	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	42	40.0	43.00	-	7	5	-	7	-	14	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	114	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	11	16	1	27	23	1	4	7	5	-	2	10	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	26	40.5	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	88	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	11	16	1	27	11	1	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	402	40.0	49.50	-	-	15	29	29	49	45	43	105	28	9	12	6	5	9	1	-	2	15	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	91	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	30	18	3	11	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	311	39.5	48.50	-	-	15	29	29	49	32	38	75	10	6	1	4	4	1	1	-	2	15	-	-	-	-			
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	488	40.0	51.50	-	-	18	19	21	28	89	51	87	56	28	15	13	11	18	6	4	16	8	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	134	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	9	31	30	10	7	11	5	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	354	40.0	50.00	-	-	18	19	21	19	86	42	56	26	18	8	2	6	6	1	2	16	8	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	113	40.0	46.00	-	-	18	13	9	12	11	11	10	12	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	53	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	9	2	6	6	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, file, class A	71	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	4	18	9	4	-	3	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	54	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1	18	9	4	-	3	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerks, file, class B	228	39.5	43.50	-	17	10	38	50	50	14	8	16	6	5	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	38	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	6	12	8	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	190	39.5	43.50	-	17	10	38	44	38	6	4	11	5	4	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	25	40.0	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	2	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oreg., September 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-1: *Office Occupations-Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																									
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	\$ 32.50 35.00	\$ 35.00 37.50	\$ 37.50 40.00	\$ 40.00 42.50	\$ 42.50 45.00	\$ 45.00 47.50	\$ 47.50 50.00	\$ 50.00 52.50	\$ 52.50 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00			
Women - Continued																													
Clerks, order	120	40.0	\$ 52.50	-	-	-	-	3	16	13	8	19	31	6	6	5	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing	56	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	2	2	21	2	2	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Clerks, payroll	291	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	1	8	20	20	11	33	58	31	41	6	36	3	8	9	-	4	2	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	145	40.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	5	17	26	25	21	4	14	3	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	146	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	4	20	6	6	16	32	6	20	2	22	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	49	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	4	12	1	16	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	60	40.5	50.50	-	-	-	1	4	7	5	2	8	29	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Duplicating-machine operators	57	40.0	46.00	-	4	9	-	14	5	8	-	-	5	8	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	50	40.0	44.50	-	4	9	-	14	4	8	-	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Key-punch operators	160	40.0	52.00	-	4	4	9	9	7	17	9	29	16	19	12	9	1	3	1	3	5	3	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	125	40.0	51.50	-	4	4	9	8	7	13	5	25	12	15	4	6	-	2	-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	40	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	8	11	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Office girls	171	39.5	40.00	-	54	30	21	19	9	16	8	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	28	40.0	46.00	-	1	-	-	11	4	-	5	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	143	39.5	39.00	-	53	30	21	8	5	16	3	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Secretaries	439	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	15	21	31	65	49	59	48	45	24	23	30	15	5	-	-			
Manufacturing	177	40.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	36	23	27	27	24	4	4	18	5	3	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	262	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	15	17	30	29	26	32	21	21	20	19	12	10	2	-	-			
Public utilities *	69	39.5	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	4	5	7	13	15	6	4	2	-	-			
Retail trade	71	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	8	8	12	10	9	9	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Stenographers, general	881	40.0	54.00	-	-	5	4	32	37	81	57	190	102	106	104	67	38	13	4	8	10	16	7	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	288	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	6	92	37	30	53	20	12	3	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	593	40.0	53.50	-	-	5	4	32	36	59	51	98	65	76	51	47	26	10	4	-	10	16	3	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	118	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	23	26	13	11	14	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	47	40.0	49.00	-	-	5	-	8	2	14	3	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-			
Switchboard operators	218	40.5	48.00	-	-	-	26	22	53	25	8	29	11	9	21	2	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	194	40.5	48.00	-	-	-	26	22	45	25	3	20	9	9	21	2	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities *	58	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	3	9	-	19	2	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Switchboard operator-receptionists	301	40.0	49.50	-	5	13	7	39	24	46	5	64	15	42	20	4	2	5	-	3	6	1	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	120	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	8	6	22	4	18	14	24	17	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	181	40.0	48.00	-	5	13	7	31	18	24	1	46	1	18	3	2	-	2	-	3	6	1	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade	62	40.0	42.00	-	5	7	7	12	14	14	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tabulating-machine operators	46	40.0	56.00	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	4	-	3	2	13	8	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing	25	40.0	55.00	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-			

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations-Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																								
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 30.00 and under 32.50	\$ 32.50 35.00	\$ 35.00 37.50	\$ 37.50 40.00	\$ 40.00 42.50	\$ 42.50 45.00	\$ 45.00 47.50	\$ 47.50 50.00	\$ 50.00 52.50	\$ 52.50 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00		
Women - Continued																												
Transcribing-machine operators, general	127	40.0	\$ 51.50	-	-	-	2	-	14	16	15	37	17	2	13	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	109	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	2	-	14	16	15	32	10	2	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class A	324	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	4	5	21	52	30	58	26	40	41	18	5	3	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	87	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	1	2	2	13	12	12	13	11	14	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	237	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	3	3	19	39	18	46	13	29	27	16	3	1	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typists, class B	718	40.0	43.00	28	58	58	97	119	98	108	64	38	18	27	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	120	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	5	9	32	45	18	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	598	40.0	42.00	28	58	58	92	110	66	63	46	35	17	21	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	76	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	8	27	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	105	40.0	41.50	4	10	14	14	18	16	18	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	AVERAGE		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																	
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	\$ 52.50 and under 55.00	\$ 55.00 57.50	\$ 57.50 60.00	\$ 60.00 62.50	\$ 62.50 65.00	\$ 65.00 67.50	\$ 67.50 70.00	\$ 70.00 72.50	\$ 72.50 75.00	\$ 75.00 80.00	\$ 80.00 85.00	\$ 85.00 90.00	\$ 90.00 95.00	\$ 95.00 100.00	\$ 100.00 105.00	\$ 105.00 110.00		
<u>Men</u>																					
Draftsmen	183	40.0	\$ 82.50	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	8	13	29	43	46	18	12	2	1		
Manufacturing	167	40.0	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	8	10	24	38	45	17	12	2	1		
Draftsmen, junior	45	40.0	69.00	2	2	4	-	4	11	5	7	-	2	4	1	3	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	27	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	1	-	2	3	1	3	-	-	-		
<u>Women</u>																					
Nurses, industrial (registered)	40	41.5	64.50	2	-	-	15	8	3	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing	34	41.5	64.00	2	-	-	14	8	2	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oreg., September 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$	\$ 1.40 and under	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70		
			1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80		
Carpenters, maintenance	194	2.25	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	6	12	—	15	45	12	11	7	—	36	39	—	—	—		
Manufacturing	153	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	12	—	15	43	12	—	—	—	32	30	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	41	2.24	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	4	9	—	—	—		
Electricians, maintenance	268	2.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	6	9	83	7	19	69	8	35	1	—	1	3	4	—	11		
Manufacturing	247	2.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	9	83	6	18	69	8	29	—	—	—	—	4	—	9		
Engineers, stationary	233	2.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	28	28	58	42	21	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	11	10		
Manufacturing	152	2.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	16	16	34	26	20	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	8	—		
Nonmanufacturing	81	2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	12	24	16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10		
Firemen, stationary boiler	230	1.92	—	—	—	9	1	3	14	2	3	10	12	28	109	18	5	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Manufacturing	186	1.91	—	—	—	9	1	3	14	2	1	6	12	28	76	18	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	44	1.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	33	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Helpers, trades, maintenance	376	1.81	6	—	—	1	14	18	36	10	41	163	19	19	23	8	6	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Manufacturing	326	1.81	6	—	—	1	14	6	36	10	12	163	19	15	20	6	6	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	48	2.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	16	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Manufacturing	36	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	16	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Machinists, maintenance	159	2.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	23	32	10	6	51	—	—	—	—	—	25	4	2	1	—	
Manufacturing	140	2.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	16	29	10	6	51	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	2	1	—	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	994	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	11	8	19	14	83	725	42	20	34	7	13	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Manufacturing	120	2.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	8	5	4	—	18	38	12	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	874	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	14	10	83	707	4	8	14	7	11	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Public utilities *	596	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	76	474	—	7	14	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Mechanics, maintenance	331	1.99	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	31	8	20	24	15	118	14	76	8	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	296	1.98	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	31	8	20	10	14	117	5	73	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmanufacturing	35	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	9	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Public utilities *	28	2.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Millwrights	208	2.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	9	2	115	20	10	—	—	—	34	4	2	—	—	
Manufacturing	208	2.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	9	2	115	20	10	—	—	—	34	4	2	—	—	
Oilers	113	1.79	6	6	6	4	—	2	2	4	8	30	15	4	15	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	105	1.77	6	6	6	4	—	2	2	4	8	30	14	4	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Painters, maintenance	102	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	9	—	14	25	2	7	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	70	2.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	14	24	2	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nonmanufacturing	32	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipe fitters, maintenance	91	2.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	38	1	11	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	84	2.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38	1	10	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	32	2.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Tool-and-die makers	79	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	16	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	79	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	16	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oreg., September 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.15 and over	
			0.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15		
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	157	\$ 2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	17	4	12	-	60	6	-	48	
Manufacturing	155	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	4	12	-	60	6	-	3/ 48	
Guards	74	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	14	9	2	-	8	1	6	6	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	71	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	14	8	2	-	8	-	6	6	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	1,052	1.38	6	12	11	41	42	1	62	94	105	71	158	72	40	88	56	27	73	81	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	498	1.49	-	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	36	31	111	49	30	28	26	8	70	81	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	554	1.28	6	12	11	29	42	1	58	94	69	40	47	23	10	60	30	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	184	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	11	32	36	10	5	31	30	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	199	1.21	-	-	7	12	11	1	24	86	41	5	8	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	140	1.13	7	13	6	4	9	45	24	5	5	12	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	116	1.14	5	11	6	4	7	37	18	1	5	12	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public utilities *	61	1.23	-	-	-	1	6	13	16	-	5	11	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	29	.96	5	11	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers, material handling 4/	1,881	1.65	-	-	-	42	8	7	-	2	157	5	21	88	22	173	206	84	357	77	51	356	6	34	164	7	8	-	6	
Manufacturing	643	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	16	76	20	49	24	24	111	60	31	12	6	-	72	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	1,238	1.69	-	-	-	42	8	7	-	2	15	5	5	12	2	124	182	60	246	17	20	344	-	34	92	7	8	-	6	
Public utilities *	489	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	86	3	-	344	-	26	11	1	8	-	6	
Retail trade	236	1.45	-	-	-	41	8	7	-	2	15	3	5	7	2	19	21	26	52	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Order fillers	888	1.63	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	4	-	3	15	15	1	456	23	185	91	6	17	35	4	14	9	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	241	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	92	-	16	66	-	10	32	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	647	1.61	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	4	-	3	13	7	1	364	23	169	25	6	7	3	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	140	1.59	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	4	-	3	1	1	1	78	2	10	16	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Packers, class A	258	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	22	43	57	117	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	78	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	26	20	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	180	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	43	31	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packers, class B	172	1.49	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	102	-	44	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	68	1.51	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Receiving clerks	94	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	3	8	23	7	5	2	11	1	-	4	7	11	2		
Manufacturing	28	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	5	2	4	-	-	4	4	-	2		
Nonmanufacturing	66	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	8	19	7	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	11	-		
Shipping clerks	185	1.71	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	4	1	48	50	10	4	12	6	-	4	8	7	4	7	
Manufacturing	87	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	2	19	4	4	12	6	-	4	8	5	4	6	
Nonmanufacturing	98	1.61	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	46	31	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oreg., September 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations-Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Portland, Oreg., by industry division, September 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of Workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																											
			Under \$	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.15 and over
			0.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	over	
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	265	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	57	27	15	58	7	36	14	16	3	8	-	
Manufacturing	128	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	8	-	28	7	32	14	16	-	8	-	
Nonmanufacturing	137	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	57	19	15	30	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	
Retail trade	86	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	12	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	298	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	8	17	61	47	31	50	6	20	6	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	185	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	2	56	2	31	50	6	12	6	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	113	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	15	5	45	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,006	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	22	6	8	109	135	151	400	15	-	67	-	14	74	-	
Manufacturing	240	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	35	36	12	-	56	-	12	72	-	
Nonmanufacturing	766	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	22	6	-	100	135	116	364	3	-	11	-	2	2	-	
Public utilities *	561	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	350	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade	65	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	345	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	60	108	-	48	12	-	71	18	
Manufacturing	164	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	36	-	48	8	-	44	16	
Nonmanufacturing	181	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	56	72	-	-	4	-	27	2	
Public utilities *	82	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	56	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	531	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	109	309	16	16	8	16	-	43	12	
Manufacturing	87	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	24	16	6	-	16	-	12	12	
Nonmanufacturing	444	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	109	285	-	10	8	-	-	31	-	
Public utilities *	321	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	40	271	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	458	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	34	12	15	32	24	16	23	182	29	26	37	-	18	-	6	
Manufacturing	278	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	6	32	5	10	23	49	29	22	32	-	18	-	6	
Nonmanufacturing	180	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	19	6	-	133	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	108	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	4	8	4	4	42	6	8	-	8	
Manufacturing	92	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	8	4	4	42	6	8	-	8	
Watchmen	245	1.47	4	-	-	11	-	2	5	36	19	7	23	2	9	43	6	2	1	34	-	6	33	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	195	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	17	5	16	2	9	35	6	-	1	34	-	6	30	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing	50	1.27	4	-	-	11	-	2	1	8	2	2	7	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

3/ Workers distributed as follows: 4 at \$2.25 - 2.30; 6 at \$2.39 - 2.35; 6 at \$2.45 - 2.50; 16 at \$2.80 - 2.90; 16 at \$3.10 - 3.20.

4/ Corresponds to "Stock handlers, and truckers, hand" reported in earlier study.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect on dates indicated.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

October 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	\$3.175	40
Carpenters	2.450	40
Electricians	2.725	40
Painters	2.420	40
Plasterers	3.000	40
Plumbers	2.770	40
Building laborers	1.850	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Foremen	\$2.110	40
Overmen, mixers	2.000	40
Bench hands	1.870	40
Head checkers	1.670	40
Packers, hand wrappers	1.470	40
Helpers:		
First year	1.360	40
After first year	1.520	40
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Foremen	2.200	36
Overmen, mixers	2.090	36
Bench hands, cake	1.990	36
Wrapping-machine operators	1.810	36
Helpers	1.640	36
Agreement B:		
Cake and pie workers:		
Foreladies (in charge of 4 or more girls)	1.335	40
Cake decorators	1.275	40
Women icers	1.170	40
Crackers and cookies:		
Baking department:		
Mixers	1.605	40
Mixers' helpers	1.490	40
Bakers	1.720	40
Packing department (female):		
Working supervisors	1.205	40
Packers, machine operators	1.090	40
Miscellaneous helpers	1.030	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	\$1.500	37½
Bookbinders	2.680	37½
Compositors, hand	2.680	37½
Electrotypers	2.853	37½
Machine operators	2.680	37½
Machinist operators	2.813	37½
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.680	37½
Mailers	2.667	37½
Photoengravers	2.880	37½
Pressmen:		
Cylinder	2.680	37½
Offset	2.680	37½
Platen	2.613	37½
Stereotypers	2.853	37½
Agreement A	3.280	37½
Agreement B	2.813	37½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand:		
Day work	2.759	36¼
Night work	2.897	36¼
Machine operators:		
Day work	2.759	36¼
Night work	2.897	36¼
Machine tenders (machinists):		
Day work	2.759	36¼
Night work	2.897	36¼
Mailers:		
Day work	2.513	37½
Night work	2.693	35
Photoengravers:		
Day work	2.897	36¼
Night work	3.034	36¼
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work	2.662	37½
Night work	2.888	35
Pressmen-in-charge:		
Day work	2.882	37½
Night work	3.123	35
Stereotypers:		
Day work	2.733	37½
Night work	2.929	35

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employers*

July 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Operators:		
First 3 months in platform service	\$1.705	40
Second 3 months in platform service	1.730	40
Next 6 months in platform service	1.755	40
Thereafter	1.785	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

October 1, 1952		
Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Building:		
Construction:		
Dump trucks:		
6 yards and under	\$1.900	40
6 - 8 yards	1.950	40
8 - 10 yards	2.000	40
10 - 12 yards	2.100	40
12 - 20 yards	2.200	40
Over 20 yards	2.300	40
Lumber carriers	2.050	40
General:		
Freight:		
City pick-up	1.660	48
Long distance:		
100 miles or less, turn-around run	1.531	48
Helpers	1.628	48
Grocery:		
Wholesale:		
Agreement A:		
1 ton and under	1.718	40
1½ - 5 tons	1.780	40
Truck and trailer and semi-trailer	1.855	40
Helpers	1.718	40
Loaders	1.743	40
Extra men	1.805	40
Agreement B:		
1 ton and under	1.509	48
Food specialty (coffee, etc.)	2.163	40

D: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table D-1: *Shift Differential Provisions* ^{1/}

Shift differential	Percent of total plant employment -			
	(a)		(b)	
	By establishment policy in -		Actually working on extra shifts in -	
	All manufacturing industries			
	2d shift work	3d or other shift work	2d shift	3d or other shift
All workers	100.0	100.0	XXX	XXX
Workers in establishments having provisions				
for late shifts	82.5	68.8	18.1	7.2
With shift differential	76.2	64.0	16.6	7.1
Uniform cents (per hour)	49.5	31.0	12.7	4.9
3, 4, and 4½ cents	5.0	-	1.4	-
5 cents	14.0	2.2	4.1	.1
6 cents	17.1	14.0	3.6	3.3
7, 7½ cents	1.0	4.1	.1	.3
9 cents	-	3.7	-	.7
10 cents	5.5	3.3	1.2	.1
Over 10 cents	6.9	3.7	2.3	.4
Uniform percentage	5.5	4.3	1.0	.1
10 percent	5.5	-	1.0	-
15 percent	-	4.3	-	.1
Full day's pay for reduced hours	4.4	10.8	.4	1.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus a cents-an-hour differential	10.8	10.7	2.1	.5
Full day's pay for reduced hours, plus a percentage differential	6.0	7.2	.4	.2
With no shift differential	6.3	4.8	1.5	.1
Workers in establishments having no provisions for late shifts	17.5	31.2	XXX	XXX

^{1/} Shift differential data are presented in terms of (a) establishment policy and (b) workers actually employed on late shifts at the time of the survey. An establishment was considered as having a policy if it met any of the following conditions: (1) operated late shifts at the time of the survey, (2) had union-contract provisions covering late shifts, or (3) had operated late shifts within 6 months prior to the survey.

Table D-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	Percent of office workers ^{1/} employed in -				Percent of plant workers employed in -			
	All industries ^{2/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade	All industries ^{3/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
37½ hours and under	2.2	0.3	5.5	-	2.6	4.7	-	-
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	4.7	.8	.7	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	91.2	98.1	93.8	96.5	90.2	85.6	92.9	96.9
Over 40 and under 48 hours	1.7	-	-	3.5	.3	-	-	1.9
48 hours and over .....	.2	.8	-	-	6.9	9.7	7.1	1.2

^{1/} Data relate to women workers.

^{2/} Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{3/} Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services, in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

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Table D-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	Percent of office workers employed in -				Percent of plant workers employed in -			
	All industries 1/	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade	All industries 2/	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.4	84.0	91.6	89.2
2 to 4 days .....	.2	.6	-	-	6.6	8.4	-	9.2
6 days	55.7	74.0	30.4	96.7	51.7	49.5	32.8	78.1
6½ days .....	.5	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	22.5	23.8	58.6	2.5	23.1	25.1	45.2	1.9
8 days	8.0	1.6	8.0	.8	2.2	1.0	8.9	-
9 days	1.2	-	-	-	.8	-	4.7	-
11 days	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid holidays .....	.4	-	-	-	15.6	16.0	8.4	10.8

1/ Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

2/ Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in -				Percent of plant workers employed in -			
	All industries 1/	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade	All industries 2/	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>After 1 year of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week	41.1	36.4	63.7	83.2	79.7	77.5	72.4	92.6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	1.8	3.1	-	-
2 weeks	56.0	55.5	32.3	16.8	13.7	12.1	27.6	3.8
3 weeks and over	2.9	8.1	4.0	-	1.8	3.1	-	-
Percentage payment 3/	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6
<u>After 2 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week	14.6	11.9	22.9	11.4	48.6	56.1	35.9	26.6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5.5	7.4	3.1	-	11.5	19.2	3.3	-
2 weeks	74.5	66.4	70.0	88.6	33.2	14.1	60.8	69.8
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks and over	4.6	14.3	4.0	-	3.7	6.4	-	-
Percentage payment 3/	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

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Table D-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions) - Continued*

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in -				Percent of plant workers employed in -			
	All industries ^{1/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade	All industries ^{2/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>After 5 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week .....	.1	-	-	1.0	.7	-	1.9	-
2 weeks	93.7	85.7	96.0	99.0	92.6	89.4	98.1	96.4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks and over	4.6	14.3	4.0	-	3.7	6.4	-	-
Percentage payment ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6
<u>After 10 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week .....	.1	-	-	1.0	.7	-	1.9	-
2 weeks	86.2	85.0	73.5	99.0	90.4	88.4	87.4	96.4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks .....	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks and over	12.9	15.0	26.5	-	5.9	7.4	10.7	-
Percentage payment ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6
<u>After 15 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week .....	.1	-	-	1.0	.7	-	1.9	-
2 weeks	49.3	61.0	25.2	61.9	60.8	59.9	36.1	75.7
3 weeks and over	50.6	39.0	74.8	37.1	35.5	35.9	62.0	20.7
Percentage payment ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6
<u>After 20 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week .....	.1	-	-	1.0	.7	-	1.9	-
2 weeks	47.1	61.0	25.2	61.9	57.9	55.8	36.1	75.7
3 weeks	49.4	39.0	70.8	37.1	38.4	40.0	62.0	20.7
Over 3 weeks	3.4	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage payment ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6
<u>After 25 years of service</u>								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	96.4
Length-of-time payment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.8	100.0	96.4
1 week .....	.1	-	-	1.0	.7	-	1.9	-
2 weeks	47.1	61.0	25.2	61.9	57.9	55.8	36.1	75.7
3 weeks	39.7	38.0	70.8	-	34.1	40.0	62.0	-
Over 3 weeks	13.1	1.0	4.0	37.1	4.3	-	-	20.7
Percentage payment ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.7	-	-
Flat-sum payment	-	-	-	-	.6	1.1	-	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations ..	-	-	-	-	.9	.4	-	3.6

^{1/} Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.^{2/} Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.^{3/} Percent of annual earnings.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table D-5: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	Percent of office workers employed in -				Percent of plant workers employed in -			
	All industries ^{1/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade	All industries ^{2/}	Manufacturing	Public utilities *	Retail trade
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Workers in establishments having insurance or pension plans ^{3/}	81.5	77.9	99.3	42.6	81.9	82.0	98.1	73.4
Insurance plans ^{3/}	65.3	48.8	58.1	34.9	71.3	78.8	61.6	56.5
Life	58.8	48.2	45.1	25.7	64.0	77.8	54.4	26.1
Accidental death and dismemberment	5.7	1.2	9.0	11.7	10.5	5.4	39.8	2.8
Sickness and accident	22.8	20.1	48.3	10.3	33.0	40.3	22.4	13.5
Hospitalization	43.9	37.0	18.2	27.7	53.3	62.3	34.8	41.0
Surgical	41.0	36.7	18.2	27.7	52.0	60.0	34.8	41.0
Medical	34.6	25.9	14.2	27.7	46.6	51.3	31.9	41.0
Pension or retirement plan	62.6	58.4	80.5	14.6	41.8	41.3	74.6	22.0
Workers in establishments having no insurance or pension plans	18.5	22.1	.7	57.4	18.1	18.0	1.9	26.6

^{1/} Includes data for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{2/} Includes data for wholesale trade, real estate, and services in addition to those industry divisions shown separately.

^{3/} Unduplicated total.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

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Appendix - Scope and Method of Survey

The Bureau's occupational wage surveys are designed to provide a maximum of useful and reliable information with available resources. In order to use resources efficiently and to publish results promptly, the surveys did not cover all establishments in the community. Although those studied are selected to provide representative results, no sample can reflect perfectly all differences in occupational structure, earnings, and working conditions among establishments.

Because of the great variation in occupational structure among establishments, estimates of occupational employment are subject to considerable sampling fluctuation. Hence, they serve only to indicate the relative numerical importance of the jobs studied. The fluctuations in employment do not materially affect the accuracy of the earnings data.

With the exception of the union rate scales, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of the Bureau's field representatives to establishments included in the study. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job; these job descriptions are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The industry groupings surveyed are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table, only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for

these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupations.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

The term "office workers" referred to in this bulletin includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional and technical employees, and force-account construction employees who are utilized as a separate work force are excluded. Although cafeteria workers, routemen, and installation and repair employees are excluded in manufacturing industries, these work categories are included as plant workers in non-manufacturing industries.

Shift-differential data are limited to manufacturing industries and have been presented both in terms of establishment policy and according to provisions for workers actually employed on extra shifts at the time of the survey. Establishments were considered as having a shift-differential policy if they met any of the following conditions: operated late shifts at the time of the survey; operated late shifts within 6 months before the field visit; or had a union-contract provision for payment of extra-shift work. Proportions in the tabulation of establishment policy are presented

in terms of total plant employment, whereas proportions in the second tabulation represent only those workers actually employed on the specified late shift.

Information on wage practices other than shift differentials refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women

office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller.

The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Tabulations of insurance and pension plans have been confined to those for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer.

Establishments and Workers in Major Industry Divisions in Portland, Oreg., ^{1/}
and Number Studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1952

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
<u>Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis</u>						
All divisions	51	572	146	121,400	63,850	10,740
Manufacturing	51	253	64	59,200	28,490	2,580
Nonmanufacturing	51	319	82	62,200	35,360	8,160
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	51	64	21	22,900	16,890	2,730
Wholesale trade	51	87	17	10,600	3,220	1,060
Retail trade	51	86	19	18,500	10,270	1,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	37	10	5,600	3,150	2,680
Services 3/	51	45	15	4,600	1,830	190

^{1/} Portland Metropolitan Area (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oreg.; and Clark County, Wash.).

^{2/} Total establishment employment. The minimum size of establishment studied in all divisions in the June 1951 survey was 21 workers.

^{3/} Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; non-profit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

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Biller, machine	3	Motortruck driver	9
Bookbinder (printing)	9	Nurse, industrial (registered)	5
Bookkeeping-machine operator	3	Office boy	3
Bricklayer (building construction)	9	Office girl	4
Calculating-machine operator	3	Oiler	6
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The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The Western Region includes the following States:

Arizona	New Mexico
California	Oregon
Colorado	Utah
Idaho	Washington
Nevada	Wyoming